CDXC Newsletter

Feb 1992 Chiltern DX Club Issue 77

Editorial (G0HSD)

A very belated Happy New Year everyone. I hope all is well and plenty of DX has been worked. For me it has been very busy so far, with exam work taking up a huge chunk of my spare time, CDXC, HFCC and big changes at the office.

I had, as many others did, the pleasure of having Harry, RA3AUU to stay. He is well known for accompanying Romeo to XY, a story that fills you with horror! I must admit, before meeting Harry, I didn't really know a lot about the Russian way of life or the dreadful conditions the people there are faced with.

One example is the mail system. I, like many others, judged the QSLing from the YA operation by the only standards I knew... those of a stable country. To me it seemed that a lot of lolly was disappearing and that Hams around the world were getting a hard deal with only one or two QSLs appearing. After listening to Harry, I found my suspicions had been grossly inaccurate. It was explained to me that normal state employees of CIS were paid in Roubles and they did their shopping in state controlled stores. Due to the introduction of a free market, food that in a state shop would be within people's pockets was being sold in free market shops where the prices were not controlled and often hard currency was the only way to buy food. The state stores are empty. In order for a postal worker, say, to keep his family fed, he may be driven to finding ways of getting hard currency. You don't need to be a genius to guess where dollars sent to the CIS have gone! Can you blame them ?

OK, but the YA cards were sent via Bulgaria, you say. Yes and they were replied to, but there is no longer an incentive for the postal workers to work...especially with outgoing mail, so a lot of the stuff has been trashed. MORAL don't send things to the CIS until something vaguely resembling order returns!!

Harry and I had a great time. I found it very humbling to be with him and he gave me an insight into the things in our society that are really obscene, such as Fortnum and Masons, Harrods, Tesco Superstore with 30 types of apples etc. A great lesson was learned.

OK I'll get out of the pulpit. Please keep your contributions flow-

(cont'd on back page)

CHAIRMAN'S NOTES
(Martin, G3ZAY)

Its been a quieter time for us all on the DX front since the two big surprises of 1991, and it is now just a matter of waiting for the final XY0 cards to appear. Those CDXC members who took advantage of Laurie, G3UML's, enterprise should already have received back their own cards validated by Romeo and Harry.

We are just a few weeks away from the South Sandwich expedition and it looks as though many members will be involved in the ferrying operation between Heathrow and Brize Norton in early March; and possibly also supplying accommodation to any of the expeditioners stopping over in the UK en route. Let's hope for some good propagation for the first legal activity from there for very many years.

My invitation to submit the names of novels dealing with island settings has so far received a zero response so let's widen it to non-fiction books about islands. Please let me know what you have enjoyed reading and also tell me if you have a copy that you are prepared to lend. Approaching the issue from a different direction, some of you will have received Kyoko's QSL card from Suwarrow (Suvorov) in the North Cooks showing a stone monument to "Tom Neale" on the beach. A small prize will go to the person supplying the most information about Mr Neale and his connection with the island. Some of the other ZK1s should be able to tell you as he was quite well known down there.

A recent letter from a member prompted me to reconsider the role of CDXC in the '90s. Originating from the need to operate a VHF alerting system the club has grown into a much wider range of activi-

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ties. Most of these, quite rightly, are focussed on the pursuit of excellence in the DX field and on raising the profile of UK DXing internationally. But my question to all of us is; are we doing enough to recruit new DXers at our local clubs, or capture the interest of novices in the schools? Can we offer a talk on recent DXpeditions, stressing the competition, fun, and adventure aspects? Can we lend our standby rigs to deserving youngsters? (I know several members who have remarked that their old transceivers are gathering dust) Can we gather or produce audio visual material for the RSGB AV library? I'm sure there must be lots of possibilities and Andrew will be happy to print suggestions in the next newsletter. In the end, much as we may value our own achievements in DXing I can't help feeling they lose some of their lustre if our numbers are in decline and especially if the activity comes to be seen as an anachronistic oddity in an era of instant digital global telecommunications.

MEMBERS' NEWS

From Peter Chadwick, G3RZP

Following on from the moan in the last edition, I've received a card at last for KP2A/KP5 - with a very nasty letter accusing me of impatience! Seeing as I had to send another set of cards because of their incompetence, That's a bit ripe.

I have now the full set of US Postal service leaflets on their charges, so if anyone needs to know how much for a letter/parcel etc.. from the USA, (or domestic - inside US) give me a call. 50 cents is Airmail, in a SEALED envelope (!) for 0.5 oz (14g) from the USA for anywhere other than Canada and Mexico. Interestingly, although the British Post Office say that the postcode should be the bottom line of the address, the US Post Office specifically states that the country of the destination should be the last line.

US IRCs are $0.95: they are specifically stated to be exchangeable for stamps for the minimum postage of an unregistered air letter.

Having been very busy at work, and thus getting home late, of course I missed YA0RR and ZS0Z, This is called Sod's Law. The pile up on 21 MHz on Sunday that I was hoping was Romeo eventually turned out to be EP/HA5BUS. I'm sure you're supposed to give your callsign more frequently than once every half hour. My EP card is from EP5RV (yes, G5RV) back in about 1965. However, those missing countries will appear, one day.....

All the best for the New Year to all CDXC members

73s de Peter

From Bob Whelan, G3PJT

I have to admit that CDXC is the real elite, organisation. Either the Newsletter is for 'parallel processors" or the puzzle experts. I want to claim the prize for decoding the editorial algorithm within 2 hours of reading the latest issue. Mind you it took several glasses (!) of Hunter Valley Chardonnay to crack the code! Assuming that the starting is in order then the code is
1121033412556147762798491110611113128132114161523161817251820192720022211522242317242625192628

I think! Now I guess that there is some equation for this involving odd and even pages. However it makes the DX info interesting. Actually it's the same algorithm as you need to pay your subs !

73 de Bob, G3PJT

From Clive Dodd G3XMZ.

Just a few words about myself with regard to amateur radio. I joined the Royal Artillery 1961, and did my basic training at Oswestry. My training finished and I was posted to Paderborn in West Germany. My interest in radio really began there, as they were short of regimental signallers at this time and I volunteered to do the course. It was at Paderborn that I met my first radio amateur whose call I can't remember now, but I will always be grateful to him. When I came home on leave I bought the Radio Amateurs Examination Manual and started to study the subject, this was in 1964. Also around this time I asked my Commanding Officer about transferring to the Royal Signals. He said that he saw no reason why not, providing I could pass the entrance examination for the Corp. I took the examination at our local education centre at Paderborn, and got the result soon after. It was a pass. On August 14th 1965 I got married, my wife's name is Marion, I only had a 48 hour pass in which to get married and report to Catterick for my trade training in the Royal Corp of Signals. This course was as a b3 radio operator, no morse at this stage. After my trade training I was posted to Berlin (229 Signal Squadron) now I believe the unit has been disbanded. This was a great posting and I met a couple of very active radio amateurs. These two amateurs started a radio amateurs course in their spare time, and this included the morse code. It was while I was stationed in Berlin I met Colin, G3YBT, who has been my friend ever since. In 1967 I was posted to Verden Alle in West Germany, 1st Division HQ and Signal Regiment, More active radio amateurs, Ray Vasper, John Brown-Greaves and John Worral and for the life of me I can't remember their calls German or English. Anyhow they held a club licence with the call DL2VR, that I do remember. At last I took the plunge and took the radio amateurs

examination at the Verden Army Education Centre. It was a long three months, but one day I was ordered to see my CO. Shock, horror, what had I done?!! as it turned out I was worried about nothing, he said the examination results were in and that I had passed. And for that I had to march about 160 paces a minute with the RSM screaming his head off at me. Before I took the examination I took the morse test at the Post Office HQ in London. Eventually I was issued with the callsign DL5ZZ for Germany and G3XMZ for the UK. It was during this time that all radio operators had to change to telegraph operators, which meant another stint at Catterick. On this course we did CW up to 25 WPM and had to learn to use a teleprinter up to 40 WPM. I did not really get interested in working DX until 1987. I started on 80m with the steeple antenna and a very bad ground system, but I managed to work my first 100 countries on there. I have never had a competitive antenna system,but by a bit of luck and hard work have managed to work 231 countries with the G5RV and except for a short period when I had a linear amplifier which raised my TVI standing but not my country standings. I have only run 100 watts of power to the antenna.

There are a couple of questions I would like to ask.

1. I understand that someone in the club has information on the K1EA contest logging software?, if so can you give me a name and phone number ? *(only about half the Club's members! - ed)*

2. Does anyone use the ST520FM computer with a good contest logging program if so, who?, please.

3. Is there a frequency that the Club uses on HF for QSOs with members who are on DXpeditions, or who are away from the UK for other reasons. I was thinking mainly about P29DX.

As you can gather I have a little interest in contesting, which I find fun, and yes I enjoyed the lecture at the HF Convention. I have sent in a log for the CQ WW CW contest, and if I have understood the scoring system correctly, I think I have a raw score of 979,200 points for a single band single operator entry on 20 metres

Best 73s de Clive

(Ed. 1. Try contacting G3WGV, address in the Committee section of the newsletter, re: computer logging...he is experienced with K1EA and his own program (which also supports RSGB contests). 3. P29DX can be found on 21 MHz SSB most Saturdays (our afternoon) he is also active on 40m at 2000z every Tuesday during February around 7040-7045. And no, we have no prearranged frequencies for CDXC DXpeditions... but that's not to say we won't!!!)

RAMBLINGS OF A DX EDITOR
Brendan McCartney, G4DYO

"...the number of countries worked is increasingly becoming the criterion of excellence among outstanding DX stations"
- Clinton B DeSoto, W1CBD, October 1935 QST.

A few weeks ago the ARRL announced that it had received and approved for DXCC the final documentation for the XY0RR operation and QSL cards could be submitted for DXCC credit any time. This means that an operation from Myanmar (Burma) has been properly accepted for DXCC credit for the first time in 30 years and should have resulted in huge celebrations by many DXers who had waited for many years to work their one last country. Inevitably some "experts" have raised doubts about the operation but if ARRL said it's OK we should all accept the League's decision because the rules are the same for all of us and, presumably, the League was satisfied that the necessary rules had been complied with. Precisely how the Russians obtained permission and, more importantly, the required written authority to operate, is not known but, for sure, a considerable amount of "palm-greasing" was involved. Having lived in country where just about every official had to be "encouraged" to do his proper job I can guess what happened. "Palm-greasing" is a simple fact of life in some countries and anything can be obtained for the right price. Do we, as amateurs, refuse to enter into such "arrangements" which, when all is considered, represent a perfectly normal way of life for some people? If we do then we are showing a marked narrow-mindedness and lack of understanding of other cultures, unpleasant as they may appear to us. I was somewhat surprised to hear that some members of CDXC had objected to donating sums of money for DXpeditions to what was referred to as "easy to get to" countries. Are they in cloud-cuckoo land? A friend of mine who spent a holiday in Burma said it was the worst place he had ever visited. The country was in total chaos with no effective organisation and travel was a total nightmare with absolutely no guarantee that booked tickets would be honoured, etc. All in all, a total hell-hole. If it's "easy to get to" and, presumably, "easy to operate from" why haven't some of the "big" DXpeditioners done it? I'm sorry, but Romeo and his friends pulled off the near-impossible and, I believe, should be congratulated on their achievements. If we had waited for the "jet-in, stay-at-smart-hotel, eat-luxury-food, operate-with-megastation, jet-out, come-home-to-wild-acclaim" set we

would probably be waiting for sometime to come...

During his recent stay in the UK Harry, RA3AUU received news that the XY0RR cards had been printed and sent from Japan to New York, from where they would be taken by hand to Moscow. Hopefully they will be mailed soon, but expect the same trickle as with the YA0RR cards. There is very little that can be done about it while they insist on handling the cards themselves and, with the CIS in such an unstable state, those who get their cards ought to be grateful. My attitude to XY0RR, both in organising the fund raising and contributing myself was: a) If they pulled it off - amazing, b) if I heard "Burma" on the air - fantastic, c) if I managed to work them - mind-blowing and d) if I eventually got a QSL card - miraculous!! Why don't all DXers feel the same way?

Whilst on the subject of rare QSL cards - remember M0RSE? It's an interesting comparison... the first batch of YA0RR cards - from a group living in the closest place to hell on this earth - were received five months after the operation and the main batch was posted 4 months later; the M0RSE cards - which were supposedly to be organised by the national radio society in a civilised country - are, to my best belief, still awaited 9 months after the operation.

It was a memorable experience meeting Harry, RA3AUU during his trip to the UK, which started with some interesting aerobatics over Heathrow when a blocked runway caused an "action replay" for Harry's flight! Many thanks to John, G3WGV who met Harry at Heathrow and later laid on a super spread for those of us lucky enough to be available; thanks also to the other CDXC members who entertained Harry during his all too brief visit. Harry arrived safely back in Moscow on Saturday 18th January - complete with all his baggage!! Anyone who thinks they are badly off in the UK or begrudges these guys a few extra IRCs with QSL cards, should have spent a while talking to Harry. The Rouble is now worth about 10c and a fairly well paid engineer "over there" is paid the equivalent of about $10 per month - not much to us, but the soviet engineer can live fairly well on his Roubles, which means that a $10 bill sent to the CIS can be exchanged for a month's salary, which explains the very high level of pilfering by postal workers (see FAX from Ed Kritsky in DXNS 1499). Quite simply, the advice has to be DON'T send direct QSLs to the CIS until things stabilise. Unfortunately the famous PO Box 88 seems to have disappeared leaving no reliable QSL route to the CIS at present.

If you are among the elite few enjoying that nice warm, contented feeling at having "worked them all" you had better keep your ear to the ground - Romeo Stepanenko has a licence for North Korea! There are no details yet of when an operation

might take place but Ed Kritsky, who did so much of the fund raising for Romeo's other operations, did not think it would happen immediately. Also there were rumours that a UJ operator would be visiting N Korea later this year and would try for authority to operate... but the report of an official announcement at a recent Arkansas DX Association meeting that OH2BH had been asked to set up a "ZA-style" amateur operation in North Korea was denied by Martti. The DXCC Rules state that "North Korea will be added to the list after the first accredited operation". Even if Romeo pulled something off in the next few weeks it is fairly certain that it would not be added to the List before this year's Honor Roll updates (at least I hope not!). The political situation in the CIS and Yugoslavia presents us with several possible "new ones" for DXCC but when I spoke with the DXCC Desk a few weeks ago I was assured that changes would not occur overnight and the matter of new UA and YU "countries" would not be decided until the political situation had settled down.

The S2 situation is still chaotic. Jim Smith was unable to operate during his visit but he continues to press for authorisation through the proper channels and, hopefully, his patience may soon be rewarded. Jim has had a lot of aggravation over Bangladesh and the picture in QST of an ARRL official side-by-side with someone who has apparently operated illegally from Bangladesh did nothing to calm the troubled waters. I have confidence in Jim and hope his efforts are soon rewarded with permission to operate. Latest news on Eric, WZ6C, who has been active as WZ6C/S2 and S21NQ, was that he had been training locals in CW and hoped to have his own licence "at any time" - but one US weekly bulletin has been saying that for sometime. Time will tell...

The S92AA DXpedition in mid-December was rather a disappointment and very few DXers reported hearing, let alone working, them. There was a fair amount of hype about the proposed week-long operation by the TR8 group but it seemed to dwindle down to a fairly short bash with just a few contacts, reportedly due to power problems in the hotel where the team was staying. Good news is that they hope to have another go in a few weeks so keep an ear open. For those in desperate need Luis, S92LB is still active, but fairly difficult to find so a serious bash from there is much needed.

The South Sandwich effort is on sked and most of the large equipment is already in Port Stanley awaiting the arrival of the operators and the ship in early March. Vince, K5VT has opted out but Martti Laine has stepped in to make up the numbers. As a result there should be an opportunity to meet Martti in March when the team passes through the UK as brief guests of CDXC. It

is hoped to arrange a social gathering in the Oxford area on 9th March and maximum participation is called for. Already 14 DXers have responded to an appeal to help transport the team to Brize Norton. Lets show them how much DX interest there is in G and send them off in fine style.

Anyone see the lengthy Packet message from DXAC member Charlie Summers, KY0A about the DJ6SI operation from Mount Athos? Whenever there has been an operation from Mount Athos in recent years, whether by Greeks or foreigners, someone, somewhere, has claimed it to be illegal. If you feel strongly about the matter, write to ARRL - but make sure you know the real facts and don't base your arguments on rumours, of which there are plenty. The European DX Foundation has provided copies of all of Baldur's papers and they appear to be perfectly in order. A packet message, supposedly from SV2ASP/A, said Apollo was QRT until the DJ6SI situation had been sorted out..... then OE6EEG was quoted as saying that Apollo was QRT until the pirate, who has been using Apollo's call, was caught and a little later SV2UA was reported as saying Apollo wasn't QRT but just "wasn't active". Who does one believe?

An interesting punchline to Charlie's packet message was "PS If you think this is sick, wait until you hear the next chapter! I cannot say what it is but the bomb is about to go off!!" I have tried to find out what he means without too much success - at least, what I have heard cannot be published at present - but there has been speculation that a major DXpedition is about to be "disallowed". If this happens the credibility of DXCC will be in jeopardy. The League had a superb opportunity a year or two back to sort out DXCC once and for all; unfortunately the re-vamped rules opened a few loop-holes which required very rapid plugging and a few recent "doubtful" operations have apparently gone through "on the nod"..... and there have been reports of in-fighting between members of the DXAC, particularly over Mount Athos and Albania. The Hungarian operations from Albania were still not being accepted for DXCC credit and were unlikely to be until after this year's Honor Roll deadline. *(now acceptable - ed)*

Lastly, many thanks to the CDXC members who joined in the fun at the Excelsior Hotel on 16th January. This hastily organised bash for Harry, RA3AUU and Phil, VS6CT attracted twenty DXers and XYLs, including several members of the RSGB HF and HF Contest Committees, the IOTA Director, a top QSL Manager, a member of the forthcoming Clipperton Island DXpedition and a number of other top DX personalities. It was particularly good to see Vincent, G0LMX, who will shortly be off to Clipperton Island (high on VS6CT's

wanted list!) and Laurie, G3UML, who managed to drag himself away from the telly for a while! Hi! How about making that place a standard venue for such events? Frequently we get news at very short notice of well-known DXers passing through London and the Excelsior can hardly be beaten in terms of convenience for Heathrow, car parking and simple good value (OK the bar prices aren't included in that comment!).

See you in the pile-ups?

SUN, SEA AND RADIO

A guide to simple DXpeditioning by Bob Whelan, G3PJT

For the last couple of holidays my wife and I have made the radio side a positive part of our trips. If you don't get too much time for radio normally and find it relaxing, then how good if the normal family holiday and a bit of radio could be combined for mutual relaxation. CDXC Members know more bout how to organise a DXpedition than I ever will but what I have been trying to find out is how to holiday with a rig.

One of the big changes to affect the amateur scene has been the CEPT reciprocal license, this does not seem to have received the acclaim that it should. For some countries the licensing bit is trivial. A few possibilities which feature in the holiday brochures include, GJ, GU, GD, 5B4, FG, FJ, FS, FM, TK, FR, SV5, SV9, OX, EI, HB0, 3A, CT3, CU, EA6, EA8, TA, etc, and there are some others which are within reach but it would need a bit more planning.

In the hope I might stimulate a bit of interest in the casual DXpedition I will use the last two holidays I have taken, one in FG, Guadaloupe, and one in EA6, Majorca as examples, but I have over the years operated from USA and France as well. And perhaps some of the tips will be helpful.

PROPAGATION, is very different around the world. I never cease to be surprised by this. Uncertainty about propagation means that an all band rig is a better bet than a single band one. On Guadeloupe I used a 10 watt home brew CW rig for 20 metres which worked very well in Europe but in Guadaloupe resulted in precisely one contact in 14 days, with PJ2/PA0VDV, a local! 20 metres was very quiet for most of the day perking up at sunset. Plenty of Europeans, including CDXC members, were heard but would not come back to my calls. As Paul, G4BKI, said the Caribbean is further away than you think and the relative noise level in Europe is so high that a 10 watt signal from a

low dipole just won't make it above the noise. PJ2/PA0VDV with 100 watts was running a nice CW pile up.

EA6 on the other hand is similar to the UK except the skip zone at times covered most of Europe (hurray ?) and the cut off at dusk seemed to be sharper.

EQUIPMENT, as I was going to have to physically carry the entire station within the travel limitations of the normal package holiday luggage I took the Icom 735 with the built in keyer and the narrow CW filter to EA6. With microphone, paddle and headphones, it makes for a compact station. For power I used a 12 volt battery, a hire car fills the bill nicely, and has positive holiday benefits as well as allowing one to look for interesting locations. I have not operated from hotels for two reasons, I would have to take a mains PSU and possibly have extra operating restrictions. A villa on the other hand would seem to be a pretty good choice.

ANTENNAS, I found to my cost you cannot assume that there will be any convenient supports available for dipoles or long wires. I had great problems with this aspect in Guadaloupe where there are many excellent DX locations but not a suitable tree on any of them! Many of the palm trees are too high to throw a line over them!

DXpeditions seem to swear by the Butternut but they are not the most portable or inexpensive antenna. I use a modified CB antenna (cost £20), 5.5 metres high. I removed the coil and matching unit and use a simple L match ATU for the 5 HF bands. The other virtue of this antenna is that the 5 parts telescope and sit into a very slim nylon tube for carriage. I don't bother with radials but resonate the antenna with the ATU to take account of the ground and other local conditions. In future I propose to construct a combined SWR bridge and ATU. About 15 metres of RG8 coax and a pair of heavy duty power leads to clip on the battery make up the main items.

SHIPPING, there are tight restrictions on taking electronic goods on airlines these days so I pack the transceiver, cable and accessories in my hand baggage but check the antenna in its tube as hold baggage and this does not seem to be a problem. Make sure that you take necessary license documents and receipts and make it clear that you intend to take the equipment out of the country with you when you leave. A few photocopies are useful. I have to say that I have had very few problems with officialdom. The normal holiday maker takes lots of electronics on holiday these days, cameras, camcorders, radios etc. Pack your non-electrical tools in your hold baggage. A screwdriver may get confiscated if it is found in your hand baggage and will never be seen again.

AT THE HOLIDAY SITE, I have found that there appear to be three basic times for operating,

early in the morning before normal people (ed. ???!!!) get up, during a picnic at lunch time or at the end of the day as the sun sets and the beach turns cold. I have tended to favour dawn and dusk being interesting radio times.

I now look for "viewpoints' as you can usually park close to them and the horizons are good. I used the sites in north east EA6, one at 300 metres and one at the sea shore, I found very little difference between them on 12 and 10 metres. I had more problems with getting the antenna spike in the ground since it was very rocky and stony.

SO WHAT DID I WORK ? I am more interested in the propagation effects on these trips than the number of stations worked. The last trip to EA6 provided me with some good insights into the WARC bands. I started off on 10 metres with a string of good reports around Europe with results much as I would have expected for early October. Some idea of the potential for better things occurred when K6DC called with 569, not bad so far. A quick test on 12 got a report from N4YDU, 559. The next day at the same time gave a string of 10 metre CW contacts including VE8ID/7. I then tried the morning period 0630-0730, when I found 20 was busy and EA6 pretty ho-hum, so I switched to 15 and broke a busy gaggle of Europeans working LU6, first call, good for the ego! I then decided to give 17 a try and found that EA6 was much in demand, with comments like 'QSL info', 'tnx fer new one' etc and 'when u on 12' etc. This was surprising. The following day I repeated the 17 metre session with similar levels of interest, 2 JA's called in one gave me 589 the other 599 and they were excellent signals. The combination of the WARC bands and the EA6 call were enough to make the operation unusual. Taking the hint from the requests for 12 metre operation I spent most of the time on that band and if you think about it, 12 metre interest has picked up in the past 2-3 years and the solar conditions had improved as the winter came. The combination of the EA6 call, WARC and solar activity was enough to guarantee interesting operating sessions. In the first session this was confirmed with several ' QSL pls fer new one' etc. Several W6's and 7's were worked and many EUs in between about 1/min including ZA of course. You can't get away from them these days! On SSB more Ws were worked in the next evening and now a propagation pattern emerged. Skip was actually becoming slowly longer so that near Europe was attenuated, the OHs and SMs were strongest, under these sort of conditions the Ws stood out, however as sunset passed a rapid cut off occurred, the OH/SMs faded and the W6 etc were left, quite weak but on a noise free background. They could hear me easily and I was 'spotted' on the North California DX Cluster. This produced a few more W6 contacts. VK6AZL, Jeanette, was a good long path (?) signal.

V47TV called for an island to island chat. Cliff, ZS6GG called with a 59 signal when I thought the band was dead. The following morning I decided to shift the operating time to after breakfast, this break in routine did not upset Rosemary, my wife, too much, because we operated from the high site where the views were spectacular. A string of JAs were worked on 12 as expected for about 30 minutes when conditions changed the skip shortened and the Gs became very strong. I QSYd to 17 to give JH7DNO and JR1EGJ a second new band country. For the final operating session that Friday afternoon I decided to concentrate on 12 but operate both SSB and CW. I worked 20 mins SSB and reverted to CW where the rate was better, however the MUF was evidently slightly higher than the previous day because the Europeans were stronger then and the W signals less evident. the QSO rate edged up to 2/min and a small pile up developed and I even had calls of 'split' etc. There are really not enough stations active on the WARC bands to sustain a pile up and in every session I had worked them out in about 30 minutes. It was good practice for me though. I found that you rely quite a bit on your own shack to operate well. When you are sitting in the sun it's more difficult to operate cleverly. In any case I didn't mind if QSOs rambled a bit as I found that I could control the pace by including or omitting such information as my name or even 'GM/GA'.

Operating at the same times each day provided an interesting view of propagation changes day on day from a different part of Europe and also what I now suspect is the European work pattern effect. 17 and 12 become very quiet after about 0715 GMT roughly equivalent to the start of work. Friday was easily the busiest afternoon with people home for the weekend.

In all nearly 7 hours of operating produced 255 QSOs, 37 WARC countries, WAC on WARC and I hope a new one on the WARC bands for many. 100% QSL via the bureau.

We also did a lot of walking, possibly saw an eagle, watched the seaplanes taking off and landing in the bay, climbed the 365 steps at Pollenca, sat in the sun and ate and drank too much.

CDXC...HELPING TO KEEP DX ON THE AIR

A member recently helped SM7DZZ otherwise known as C9RZZ by taking delivery of his new linear amplifier, which he purchased from a UK source, and handing it to him at Heathrow while on his way back to C9.

CDXC CONTESTING
Paul Evans, G4BKI

Power levels, an issue everywhere.....

I'm sure it would not offend Dave, G4BUO, or other members of the RSGB HFCC, for me to reveal that the increase in permitted CW power level this year has resulted in some extended debate in the Committee every meeting since it was announced. In some ways it has been a mixed blessing. It has created big difficulties for some RSGB sponsored contests, especially NFD where opinions are very polarised. It has in turn resulted in a questionnaire being prepared to go out to all the entrants of last years event asking their opinion of which way NFD should go, and it all revolves around the power question.

I am pleased to say that NFD will incorporate a QRP section this year, although deciding power level of 10 watts was not easy in itself because no-one in Europe can seem to agree on what constitutes QRP (a question for 1992?!). I personally would like to see an alternative power award within the QRP group to reward those who would use solar or wind power during NFD (let's face it, it's either going to be sunny or blow very hard during field day!). It seems very much in the spirit of field day, and is recognised in the US as an important entrance category (and it looks like fun!).

On the whole, the RSGB wording will stay as "licensed power level", meaning 400W on CW & SSB. Whether certain contests should vary from this is wide open to debate & highly controversial. Power level and debate are not solely limited to the UK scene. Recent 'straw-polling' of Sweepstakes entrants in the US showed a similar split amongst contesters on the question of power levels. The introduction of an intermediate power level between full output and QRP has caused some to say 'lets less than mega-stations have a fair stab', through 'all should be reduced to less power' to 'lowers the standards of the top stations' and even to 'I don't trust anybody to switch off their linears' (or words to that effect).

Let's face it, here in the UK the 400w power limit has made only some of us legal and contesters have a certain reputation for high power (deserved or not). As an aside, I have personally received packet mail accusing me of having a mega-station with huge antennas & power & that's why I can easily work the DX I do!

There is hardly a linear on the market that cannot be driven to 500w output as a minimum. It is therefore a matter of restraint or inability to correctly tune a linear amplifier which realistically restricts us to 400w output. As in all high power amplifiers (be they of any

kind) it is a case of trading maximum output and quality of construction against harmonic distortion and long term survivability.

Having got a 400w power limit, maybe now is the time for all of us (DXers & contesters) to make sure that we stick to it. Tune up & set for 400w output. For most stations the difference between this and full throttle would be about 3-6dB.

As we all know, it is better to gain this advantage by running a better antenna, where the advantage is seen on both transmit & receive. The whole subject is controversial & taboo, as no-one will ever admit to running excessive power in public and yet there exists the grapevine which says such-and-such a station can run X kilowatts.

It is up to all of us to consider our conscience clear. Every DXCC country worked, every contest won, should be on your conscience if you allow unlicensed power (or rule breaking power) to be run. Now to climb off the soap-box!

A worrying aspect of power levels is reflected recently in the 'land of kilowatts'. The FCC has selected a number of stations who had received TVI/BCI complaints, some of whom had cured, them & others at random. The stations were given little option to co-operate, but some interesting results did come out of the measurements (including cases of worse TVI at 100W than at 400W!). Unfortunately, it all rather smacks of even the FCC considering reduction of power levels because of the increasing problems of inadequately designed consumer equipment. If this can even be contemplated in the States, it fires a warning shot at us all to make sure that contesting is not brought into disrepute due to high power.

Good Luck & good operating.

1992 HAM CALENDAR - ANOTHER CHANCE TO GAIN A BARGAIN!

Many people have asked me if I will do another order for the Ham Calendars produced by KB1T.

It's time to get on the air! The 1992 HAM PHOTO CALENDAR tells you when, where and why.

KNOW WHAT IS HAPPENING ON THE AIR: with this practical reminder of radio events, including DX Contests (RSGB Included), code practice runs, special QSO parties, VHF/UHF sprints, etc. Attractive on the shack or office wall with full colour photos of active radio amateurs and DXpeditions, including AZ1A, 9N1MM, 7O1AA, W0RLX, HV3SJ, 3Y5X, NE8Z, VP2MO, YA0RR, W5UN, and more. Also contains a 1992 propagation forecast by Chod Harris, VP2ML, 1992 radio history retrospective by Tom Lewis, and 14 page reference section containing maps, prefix lists and event information. Contains over 100 event dates and times and over 40 historic dates in amateur radio. If you would like to order one, please write to G0HSD, enclosing a cheque for £10 made payable to A. C. Shaw, ASAP.

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Following on from the highly successful ClusTerm PacketCluster access program, I am pleased to announce the release of TurboLog. TurboLog is a Station logging program, PacketCluster access program and Morse keyer all rolled into a single integrated package, including:

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£50.00 Includes 100 page user manual and quick reference card

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Call for more information:
John Linford, G3WGV, Canberra Communications, Heath Ride, Finchampstead, Berkshire, RG11 3QJ
Telephone/Fax: 0734 733745

PRINTING COSTS

Due to the rate in which the Newsletter has grown, thanks to you, the club needs to find a way of producing it more cheaply. Printing and postage costs amount to nearly £150 per issue.

This is obviously far too high and is putting pressure on the club's reserves.

I am asking you if you know anyway that the Newsletter can be produced at a lower cost eg: a friend with a printing business.

This is quite an urgent request and I would be very glad if someone could help in the near future.

Many thanks, Andrew G0HSD

RECENT SOCIAL EVENTS

The Christmas meal was a great success. It was held at the Heathrow Park Hotel. It was pleasant venue with good food and pleasant company. I apologise for the change of venue at the eleventh hour but this was necessary to avoid a catastrophe.

The couple of weeks later, an informal gathering at G3WGV's welcomed Harry RA3AUU of XY0RR fame to the country. It was Harry's first visit to the West and in the following weeks Harry travelled extensively all over the UK (Nearly 2500 miles!!) staying with hams. It was a fascinating time for all of us, learning of the horrors of the then crumbling Soviet Union, and downing Russian vodka. Many thanks to John for organising and publicising this wonderful evening, and to those members that came.

On the 16th January the club descended on the Excelsior Hotel, near Heathrow, for a meal with VS6CT and RA3AUU. The meal was great and it was super to see many members and non members who can rarely make it to functions. Also in attendance was Vincent G0LMX/F1MBO who will shortly be sailing to Clipperton Island with the W operation. Many thanks to Bren, G4DYO for arranging this at very short notice.

Future events

The next event on the calendar is the VP8 South Sandwich team's arrival...watch the cluster for details.

CDXC Barbecue 1992: Derek, G4BLX, has offered his QTH near Brighton for the annual barbecue. He lives on the London to Brighton Cycle route and thought it would be nice to watch the cyclists, eat and lounge by the pool. He has an arrangement with the police so access is not too bad. As soon as definite plans are fixed they will be published in the Newsletter. Many thanks, Derek!

PLEASE NOTE THAT MANY EVENTS, INCLUDING SOME OF THE ABOVE, ARE ARRANGED AT VERY SHORT NOTICE. IT IS THEREFORE IMPOSSIBLE TO PUT THEM IN THE NEWSLETTER IN ADVANCE, PHONE PEOPLE UP ETC... THAT IS WHY THE CLUSTER HAS BEEN USED TO NOTIFY AS MANY MEMBERS AS POSSIBLE. PLEASE BEAR THIS IN MIND.

CDXC
CHILTERN DX CLUB

FIRST OPERATION BY BRITISH AMATEURS FROM UZBEKISTAN, USSR

4TH TO 10TH MAY 1991

P.A. WHITCHURCH G3SWH AND J.C.B.STEELE G3LZK

Knowing that Nazim had access to two other stations in Tashkent other than his own, we had nursed the idea that we may be able to operate simultaneously from different sites, but this proved to be impracticable. To avoid the possibility of arguments between us, we agreed that we would take it in turns on the air for an hour at a time. However, the difficulty which Barry had with the paddle during the first couple of days made that difficult to implement. What actually happened was that I would have my hour on the air and then Barry would have his hour practising on the paddle, until he felt sufficiently confident to be able to use it on the air.

Thus, mine was the first QSO, with UB4LOI on 21 MHz CW at 05.06 GMT on Saturday 4th May. Barry's first QSO was with G3IPM also on 21 MHz CW at 10.54 GMT on Sunday 5th May, by which time I had made over 200 QSO's. Our (my) first G station was G5VQ, who was in fact QSO number 8, followed immediately by my good friend Jeff G4ELZ in Newton Abbot.

HF radio conditions were not particularly spectacular during our visit, the solar flux varying from 163 on the day of our arrival to 234 on the last day. We worked mostly Europeans, with a good percentage of JA's and other far eastern countries. In addition, we were particularly looking for openings to the USA, but the path was straight across the north pole and, although the 'A' index was not high, the geomagnetic forecast was 'unsettled' on most days which resulted in poor propagation to the USA and not many QSO's. Similarly, we did work a few VK/ZL stations, but it was hard work. A couple of times European stations would tell us that a VK or ZL station was calling and despite a very well behaved pile up standing by for them, we often could not hear them.

Later that day (5th May) the three of us walked back to see the set up at UI9AWD in the hostel. From outside the building, it was most impressive, as there are no less than four, full sized, monoband, rotary beams on separate towers, all at about 22 metres above ground level. There is a 3 element monster for 40 metres, a 5 element for 20 metres, a 5 element for 15 metres and a 6 element for 10 metres on a 20 metre boom. The shack is on the top floor of the hostel and has two HF operating positions - one for CW and the other for SSB. There is also a third operating position for VHF. Unfortunately, we were unable to operate from this station due to a

technical fault with the main transmitter.

I had particularly wanted to operate on the WARC bands whilst in Uzbekistan, as activity from there on the new bands has been sparse. I had also been asked to try and get on 160 metres. It quickly became obvious that UI8AA had no equipment for any of those bands. Indeed, although he had an antenna and transmitter for 28 MHz, getting the receiver to work on that band meant its considerable realignment. Nazim assured us that we would be able to operate on the WARC bands from UI9BWR at the end of the week.

After the radio, the high spot of the week was the planned visit to Samarkand, a place which Barry had wanted to visit for most of his life, having been brought up on stories of Marco Polo and the ancient silk route to China. Bahadyr suggested that Tuesday 7th May was the best day to go and arranged to pick us up at 04.30 local time in order to drive the 300km from Tashkent to Samarkand. Surprisingly, Nazim had never before visited Samarkand and was as excited as us at the prospect. That trip is a separate story in its own right.

We arrived back at Nazim's at about 18.00 local time and got back into the serious business of working the HF bands. By this time I had made about 500 QSO's and had set myself the target of 1000 by the time we had to leave. Barry had worked just over 200. The plan for the following day was to travel to Charwak and to then stay at the Pioneer camp for two nights, operating from UI9BWR.

The Pioneer camp is located high up on the hillside overlooking the Chirchik river, about 1500 metres above sea level, and about halfway up the mountainside. It is reached via a surprisingly well surfaced track which is very steep and which made the Lada work very hard with four adults and their luggage on board. Bahadyr stayed with us for an evening meal before setting out back to Tashkent again, promising to pick us up again late on Friday morning

From the amateur radio viewpoint it is a superb location and has good take-offs in all directions, especially to Europe. Nazim had set up the station initially to demonstrate amateur radio, which is officially designated as a sport in the USSR, to the children, mainly during their month long holidays in June, July and August each year. Outside of these times he operates it in the major contests with good results, largely due to the very impressive array of antennas. There were stacked, 3 element monoband beams for 10, 15 and 20 metres on a 16 metre tower, a 2 element delta loop for 80 metres fixed on Europe and the USA, a single element delta loop for 40 metres fixed on Japan and another single element delta loop for 40 metres fixed on Europe and the USA.

The shack was a part of a self

contained, single storey building about 10 x 6 metres overall, which also housed a dining/sleeping area and a small kitchen. There were two operating positions and the rigs were the same sort of set up which we had used at UI8AA and seen at UI9AWD, having identical receivers and the well proven UW3DI design of transmitter, but running about 200 watts output. Again, 28 MHz was a problem due to receiver alignment and there was no transmitter for any of the WARC bands or 160 metres, which disappointed me. I think my questions about '18 MHz' had been garbled in the translation to be understood as '80 metres'.

We quickly unpacked our headphones and I connected up my Vibroplex whilst Nazim got the main electricity supply switched on. Barry still had the same problem of driving their hacksaw blade keyer, but was very philosophical about it by this time. We were quickly on the air and I made the first contact with UA0CAC at 14.26 GMT on 21 MHz, which was my 720th QSO of the trip. Although we were now in Oblast 053, we were still signing UI8A/G3LZK and UI8A/G3SWH. The signal out was obviously very much stronger than in Tashkent City, because the pile up built up very quickly. Once again, we were unable to work 'split' due to the lack of sidetone, and in my first hour of operating I worked only 75 stations, but once we had got a little more used to being on the sharp end of a pile up for a change, 100 plus stations per hour was commonplace, which isn't bad for a weekday in relatively poor conditions. We kept strictly to our hour on/hour off regime with breaks for meals etc. and I easily broke the 1000 QSO barrier by 21.00 GMT that day and set myself the new target of 1500 QSO's.

We restricted ourselves to 14 and 21 MHz on that first day, but I expressed a desire to operate on 7 MHz the next day, preferably at twilight in order to get the benefit of any grey-line propagation. This was the source of the only difference of opinion between Barry and myself during the whole trip, because when twilight came the next day, Barry did not want to change band as 21 MHz was still wide open. We compromised and it transpired that Barry had not done much 40 metre DX-ing from his home QTH. However, once he was introduced to it he thoroughly enjoyed working that band from Uzbekistan.

We were asked several times whilst working 40 metres if we would QSY to 80 metres, but we were unable to do so. the main reason was that the time we spent on 40 metres was between midnight and 4.00 am local time, and Nazim, who understood the complexities of tuning up the rig, was asleep at that time. He had left us instructions to wake him if we had any problems, but the QRN level on 40 was quite bad and I for one was very tired by this time and didn't feel like coping with heavy QRN on 80 metres at

that time of the morning.

Behaviour in the pile ups was generally very good. We did however have our fair share of lids. The H44 expedition by G3SXW, G3TXF and G3WVG was in full swing at the same time as our more modest effort and we did try to steer clear of their pile ups by using +027, but this frequency was sometimes swamped by stations calling the guys in H44. We did have one bright spark (an SM) who suggested on one occasion that we move down slightly as our channel was blocked out by QRM, which we did, only to find ourselves even deeper in the wrong pile up. The next time that we had such a helpful suggestion, we stayed put, as we couldn't hear any QRM and were making contacts at a rate of knots. The 'helpful' station then got very abusive because we hadn't followed his instructions! Needless to say, he failed to identify himself. On another occasion, a very strong OK station asked us to QSY to SSB and just wouldn't take 'No, we don't operate SSB' for an answer. He continued to cause QRM for a good ten minutes.

When we got back to Nazim's late on the afternoon of Friday 10th May, I got back on the air as soon as possible, as I was by now chasing 2000 QSO's, and still needed 200. Unfortunately, our signal was not as strong as at UI9BWR and the pile up therefore not so thick, so I didn't quite make it before we sat down with Merxem and Nazim for our 'farewell' dinner.

Our flight back to Moscow was scheduled to leave Tashkent Airport at 08.50 local time on Saturday 11th May, so we were not late in bed that night, as it meant a fairly early start the next morning. We were taken to the airport by a friend of Nazim's, whose name we never learned. The flight was delayed slightly and the good-byes, which were fairly emotional, said at the check-in desk. As a result of all the presents which we were carrying, we were charged excess baggage by the airline, paying for which was another bureaucratic nightmare, but we eventually got on board the aircraft and enjoyed an uneventful flight back to Domodedova Airport, where we arrived a few minutes before the scheduled time of 11.10 Moscow time. Arrangements for collecting our baggage were as chaotic as on the outgoing journey, but we eventually claimed them, but could find no baggage trolleys anywhere, so we started to lug everything from the 'Intourist' terminal building to the main terminal building, a distance of about 200 metres. Fortunately, a passing airport bus driver saw us struggling and stopped to give us a lift.

Once we had got to the main building, we started to look round for Valery, UA3DEA, who had promised to meet us. Despite searching the whole concourse, we could find no sign of him, and had a difficult decision to take. We had to be at Sheremetyevo Airport at 15.25 Moscow time at the latest in order to

check in for the flight to London, which did not allow us very much time to wait for Valery. Additionally, we had no way of contacting him to find out if he had left, or even if he had broken down on the way. We thus did the only thing possible, which was to haggle with one of the taxi touts for a ride to Sheremetyevo Airport, at a cost of $25 US. The official, Intourist rate was clearly marked up at $40 US, which made a mockery of the price of £50 quoted by the travel agent in Bristol. The journey was about 100km and took almost exactly one hour.

After we had eaten a light meal, we went back to the departures level of the airport and the first people we saw were Valery, UA3DEA and Jacob, UA3BR, who had been to Domodedova, missed us and driven back to Sheremetyevo to find us, having first established that we were on the plane from Tashkent. We were of course severely embarrassed and apologised profusely and seemed to be forgiven. Jacob had some gifts for his friends G3IFN and G3DKH in the form of Soviet naval medals and items of wartime uniform which he wanted us to take back with us. All too soon it was time to pass through the barrier and check in for the flight to London, which was virtually empty, there being only 36 seats taken on a Boeing 767 aircraft with capacity for 247 people. Barry spent most of the journey on the flight deck chatting to the Captain whilst I dozed in my seat.

The final total of contacts was as follows:

UI8A/G3LZK - 1,180 QSO's
UI8A/G3SWH - 1,972 QSO's

Total 3,152 QSO's

QSL cards have been printed and all contacts entered onto a computer using the N3EQF log book program. Cards are available from either G3LZK or G3SWH, either direct (QTHR) or via the RSGB bureau.

We should particularly like to thank Nazim, UI8AA and his family for their unsurpassed hospitality, Vlad, U3DR for his help with the licences, Valery, UA3DEA for his help and assistance in getting us across Moscow, without whom our trip would not have been possible, and last by no means least, those members who were kind enough to make telephone calls to our wives and families, following contacts on the air, to keep them in touch with us.

IOTA IN NEW ENGLAND
Martin Atherton G3ZAY / NU2L

An invitation to spend Thanksgiving with the colonial branch of the family in New England coupled with some amazingly good deals on transatlantic airfares saw me heading to the USA one Friday in late November; my second visit to North America this year. Once again I was loaded down with electronics for my IOTA activities but this time the security checkers at the Heathrow X Ray machine didn't even consider my bags worth opening! (The US Customs dog had a quick sniff at them but I guess you can't get high on old solder resin as he passed by without even a whimper)

The plan of campaign was to meet up with Tom, WT2O, in Norwalk, Connecticut at the crack of dawn on Saturday and try to find a way out to the Norwalk Islands in Long Island Sound (part of NA136 for IOTA purposes). Meeting up at the local Holiday Inn we unearthed the Yellow Pages and started calling all the boat charter companies in the area. It was quickly apparent that J.R. Hartley's success was not to be ours, as we either hit answering machines promising to get back to us after the weekend or were told that all the owners had taken their boats out of the water for the winter.

Direct action was called for and we headed for the waterfront marinas, waving a bundle of dollar bills at any boat owners we found. Finally, we struck lucky and for an only slightly unreasonable sum we were on our way for the 2 mile run out to Sheffield Island, the most south westerly of the group. Power was to come from Tom's car battery and the station was my trusty TS120 and Butternut antenna - veteran of a dozen such operations. Landing was no problem as the summer jetty was still in place and by 1645z we were QRV on 21260. With excellent WX we didn't need Tom's tent and simply operated from the grass. Time was short but over 250 QSOs were in the log by 1920z when the boat returned for us. I was particularly pleased to work G6UW which was being operated by a couple of the Cambridge University Wireless Society student members. (A quick tip; we forgot the Butternut's ground post in the rush to get off the boat, but with radials on the ground it didn't seem to matter - the PTFE insulator was left to stand on the grass and the top of the vertical propped against the branch of a tree)

We knew we had missed a few of the island enthusiasts so were determined to get back on Sunday and eventually located a lobster fisherman willing to drop us off en route to his pots providing we were ready to go at 0730 local. The WX took a distinct turn for the worse with rain and strong winds but we were un-

daunted and QRV by 1400z (0900 local); this time from inside Tom's tent.

My schedule called for me to drive 300 miles up to Maine for the NA137 group on Monday so we were QRT at 1645z and after a quick lunch with W1BWS, a local IOTA enthusiast who had worked us that morning on ground wave, I was heading up the interstate highway to Portland, Maine.

The initial plan to take the car ferry out to one of the Casco Bay islands was thwarted by the company's winter schedule; the car ferry only ran on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Fortunately my maps showed several other islands valid for IOTA, linked to the mainland by long bridges, and I headed on to Bailey Island, near Brunswick; not far from KA1PE's QTH on Arrowsic Is (also OK for NA137).

Monday morning found me parked by the waterside with the Butternut stuck in the ground next to the car. To get the power leads out from the battery I had to leave the hood, sorry bonnet, up and had a stream of concerned locals asking if I needed help with the car. The weather was still pretty windy and the Butternut kept blowing over, eventually snapping the solder tags on its coax and forcing me back to the 4 foot G-Whip and loading coils. This too worked well, even producing a QSO with VP8CFM on 14 MHz.

Tuesday gave me a choice of taking the car ferry out to one of the distant islands in NA137 or heading further north to one of the islands in NA55. The weather was good and I liked the idea of seeing more of the Maine coast so headed up to Mount Desert Island - a further three and a half hour drive. Activity was limited to 1 hour (from about 1520z to 1620z) as I had a 5 hour drive back to southern New Hampshire that evening to visit some friends, but around 90 QSOs were in the log. The final activity was for a few hours on Wednesday from Cousins Island back in NA137 at the special request of IT9GAI and one or two others who had missed me on Monday and called on Tuesday to request a return visit.

All in all a very successful trip as well as a pleasant Thanksgiving with the family in their rural retreats in New Hampshire and Vermont. See you from another IOTA spot soon.

A MESSAGE FROM THE TREASURER, G6LX

The Treasurer wishes to thank everyone that has help with sorting out the standing order problem. He has not yet finished his battle with Girobank but most of the problems have been ironed out.

FUTURE PRODUCT DIRECTION & SUPPORT
Policy Statement

The G3WGV Contest Logging program is in use by many of the CDXC's active contesters, and quite reasonably they will want to know what the future holds in store for LOG. This is particularly relevant given my involvement in commercial programs such as ClusTerm and TurboLog.

I feel that LOG has reached a point where its further development on the current platform is meaningless. There are several basic design issues that have emerged in two years of development, plus various user requirements that are difficult to reconcile in the current package. Examples are easy editing of previous QSO's and the use of colour. I therefore plan no further development of LOG.

Many of you will know that I have been working on a station logging program called TurboLog. This program has an underlying design that overcomes the major issues in LOG and provides a suitable platform for further development. I intend to develop a replacement for LOG based on this platform, with a proposed availability date of mid 1992.
LOG has been Amateur Radio Shareware, with a registration based support option, and a proportion of the registration fee has been donated to CDXC. I propose to continue this policy, ie: the new version of LOG will not be a commercial product. I will once again donate the revenue rights to CDXC (though not, of course, the intellectual property rights), and the code will not be copy protected in any way. Users will be encouraged to register, thereby supporting CDXC and getting a level of support consistent with a shareware product, including a quality user manual. I hope you will understand that this approach, which will retain the very low cost to you the user, does mean that development will take place as and when my business commitments permit. I have a job to do like everybody else!

The £20 registration fee has proved inadequate. The manual costs about £5, disks, postage and so on add more to the cost, and there are many "hidden costs" such as phone calls, wear and tear on systems and so on. We are not left with much to swell the CDXC coffers! We have been fairly lax about the one year support timescale too. Starting January 1 1992, I propose a first year registration fee of £25, plus an annual support fee, after 1st year, of £10. These fees will assure you of the latest version of LOG, including the new version when it becomes available, plus help line, bug fixes and so on.

Alan, G3PMR has agreed to continue distributing the program, and all registration/support fees should go to him. Paul, G4BKI has reluctantly had to give up providing technical support, and I would like to thank him for his help over the past two years. For the time being, I will assume the responsibility of technical support, but if anyone else would care to help out on this front, please say so!

I hope you will agree that this is a good way forward for LOG. Thank you for your support.

73,

John, G3WGV

Addresses:

G3PMR:	**Alan Jubb, 30 West Street, Gransden, Sandy, Beds, SG19 3AU. Tel: 07677 7913**
G3WGV:	**John Linford, Canberra Lodge, Heath Ride, Finchampstead, Berks, RG11 3QJ Tel/Fax: 0734 733745.**

SOUTH SANDWICH DXPEDITION 1992

The following is taken form the "UK operations Newsletter 1" (tnx G4DYO) and the official press release.

"PRESS RELEASE:
DXPEDITION BULLETIN SOUTH SANDWICH VP8 LAND

From WA3YVN, Al Hernandez, P.O. Box 2235, Melbourne, FL 32901 USA

The most wanted DXCC country in the world because:
*Its remoteness
*Political strife
*Volcanic activity
*Year 'round inclement weather

Now let me tell you about the DXpedition!!!

WHEN: In a few short months...March '92 to be exact, the "VP8 Sandwich-less Era" will come to an end when a team of 8 operators will activate Thule Island in the South Sandwich chain.
This team has been assembled from some of the finest operators within the hobby having many years of DXing and contesting experience from many regions of the world, including Antarctica and Franz Josef Land.
All required paperwork has been submitted and approved by ARRL.

SHIP: The Ship is the "Abel-J", an American research and scientific vessel of 108 feet specially outfitted for Arctic and Antarctic missions. All of our equipment was loaded aboard the vessel before sailing from her home port in Massachusetts. The ship is now headed into the Antarctic for a series of three expeditions, two scientific expeditions followed by our DXpedition.

DEPARTURE: Our team will leave from London on March 9. We will fly on the RAF to Port Stanley by way of Ascension, arriving on March 10. The "Abel-J" will be in port waiting for us and we will sail for the South Sandwich Islands on or about March 14.
After a seven to eight days sail through some rough waters, we should arrive at Thule, get our gear ashore (which is a formidable task) and begin setting up our station.
We plan to operate for 14 days on 160 through 10 metres with equipment also available for 6 metres. Modes will include SSB, CW and RTTY.

EQUIPMENT: The equipment now stored on the ship includes all equipment needed to operate four complete HF stations consisting of four Kenwood transceivers, three linear amplifiers, two Cushcraft A4S tribanders, WARC beams for 24 and 18 MHz, and add-on rotary dipole for 30 and 40 metres. We also have verticals for 40, 80 and 160 metres plus three power generators and over 800 gallons of fuel.

TEAM: The DXpedition team includes the following operators:

WA3YVN Al Hernandez
WA4JQS Tony DePrato
KO1R Ralph Fedor
W6MKB Terry Dubson
W7KNT John Vugtevee
JE3MAS Hiroyuki Kozu
OH2BH Martti Laine
KJ8I David Schmoker

HEAVY EXPERIENCE = SUCCESS

COST

We are receiving good support from the DX community, However, at a cost of $100,000 ($66,000 for the ship) much more support is needed. Please continue to send contributions to O. Branson AA6BB.
Thank you in anticipation of your support.
Remember, this is your DXpedition...be proud of it and be ready to support us.

WA3YVN "

CDXC is playing an extremely vital part to the operation. That is looking after the guys while they are in the UK. The effort being coordinated by G4DYO is to ensure the smooth transportation of the team from Heathrow to Brize Norton and providing accommodation where necessary.
Our logistical support is much greater than any financial donation we could offer and it is therefore vital that things run smoothly.
Thanks to all the members who have been kind enough to help out and if you have not yet offered your services and feel you could help, please contact G4DYO.

We anticipate having a farewell "do" for the team the evening they leave the UK. As yet nothing is fixed, but it will probably be in the Oxford/M40 area. I will give as much notice of the event on the PacketCluster, as their won't be another Newsletter before then. So if you ARE NOT ON THE CLUSTER and would like to be notified in advance please let G0HSD know ASAP.

SOUTH SANDWICH...HELP APPRECIATED (Tnx G4DYO)

From Tony DePrato, WA4JQS, Expedition Leader, 23 Jan 1992

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chiltern DX Club for all the kind help they have given the South Sandwich DX Team in the upcoming DXpedition. I and the rest of the team look forward to meeting each and everyone of you.

I would also like to thank all members for their time and trouble in helping us with transportation in the UK and I will be looking forward to our arrival in March.

CDXC DX DAY

Many thanks to all those who took part and showed interest in this event. Unfortunately, I have received very few entries, so please if you were active and even only made a few contacts, please send an entry in as soon as possible.
Full write up and results will be published in the next CDXC Newsletter.
Andrew, G0HSD

PRINTING PROBLEMS WITH LAST NEWSLETTER....THIS ONE'S FREE!!

Yes, it was quite a surprise to me too. I humbly apologise. The fact of the matter is that the first few copies on the Newsletter were fine, therefore the one I checked was ok. The rest (for those of you that got a good one) were all back to front.
The news of the error only reached me several days after the Newsletters had been posted. So it paid a visit to the printers who were shocked and begged a pardon and we struck a deal. "The next issue will be printed for nothing." said the manager.
Every cloud has a silver lining!

DRY RUN TO THE BLASKETS
By Andrew Shaw G0HSD

Back in the summer I visited Ireland, the land of good music, fine beer and IOTA counters. Having never visited the Emerald Isle before I really didn't know what to expect. I spent the first week of my travels around the Ring of Kerry on the far west coast, taking in the Skellig Rocks - a small island group (that count as 'coastal islands') that jut violently out of the Atlantic about 12 miles off shore.

The second week I hitched up to the Dingle Peninsula and found a rather damp camp site and pitched the tent. I had planned to visit this corner of Kerry as I was told it was unspoiled, unhurried and the pubs don't shut. I also noticed from my Berlitz guide that the Blasket Islands were off the far western tip of the peninsula.

I spent the first day in Dingle investigating and finding out about buses etc... I was soon to learn there were two buses a week out to Dunquin, the nearest village to the Blaskets. So I hired a bike.

The next day was perfect, brilliant sunshine and no wind. I hired a mountain bike for a fiver and set off along the coast. It was about 15 miles to Dunquin and I took things steadily (having been on rather boozy and exhausting DXpedition to Scotland the week before). I passed along cliffs and had super views of waves smashing majestically against the rocks, and the mighty Atlantic stretching into the distance on its way to New York. I took tea with a dear old man called Seamus who I saw sitting on a wall and eventually passed round Slea Head and got my first view of the Blaskets. By the time I had cycled this far the clouds had built up and the islands were shrouded in mist and it started to rain. I decided to retreat and head back to Dingle and go out to the islands another day.

The weather was a bit iffy for the rest of the week, although this didn't dampen my enthusiasm for wild folk music and pints of Guinness which I enjoyed every night at O'Flaherty's until the small hours. On the last day it was scorching. With a heavy head I dragged myself to the bus stop and climbed aboard. It had been quicker to cycle! We eventually got to Dunquin and I set off for a trot up a mountain to get some photo's.

The islands were bigger than I expected and closer to land. There was a helicopter flying out to one of the farther islands which I later found out belongs to Charles Haughey. In the distance I could see the Skelligs off the end of the Ring of Kerry peninsular.

I found signs for the ferry and looked across to the islands but saw no ferry. It seemed a little windy but there didn't seem any reason for the ferry not to run. An old battered arrow pointed the way down a

narrow paththat soon resembled a concrete helter skelter. This path was very steep with the cliff on one side and a five foot wall on the other. The nearer you got to the bottom the narrower and steeper it got. At the bottom of the path was a small landing stage, cemented into a tiny cove. It was adorned with disintegrating lobster pots and dead fish. The 'ferry' duly arrived. It was a fifteen foot rowing boat with a small outboard motor attached. Mmm...wouldn't fancy that with all the radio gear on board. We duly paid our ten quid (I think?) and climbed into the boat.

Next followed a thrilling ride out across two miles of the open Atlantic, with the edge of the boat only just above the swell. I think I was one of the lucky ones...I had been in boats before. Others were not so calm. One woman was seen reaching for her rosary beads while another was throwing up over the side. We eventually reached Great Blasket absolutely soaked through. Luckily the weather was fine and we soon dried off.

As this was a recce for a DXpedition, I took particular note of the landing stage. It was fine, it was just the clamber over slippery rock at a gradient of one in four to the foot path that was a little alarming....that's assuming the rigs were not swamped in the 'ferry'!

Great Blasket is a long, thin island. The remains of the village (that was deserted in the 50's) faces the coast near sea level, opposite the mainland. Behind it the ground rises sharply and the hill continues to rise about 400 feet. From the top of the island the view was superb. The village was littered with purple and yellow tents, articles of underwear and diving suits. The old stone walls and the day-glo colours seemed to complement each other, not to mention the bikini clad girls who were taking a break from their diving.

There were a few houses that had been rebuilt and one lady offered tea and soda bread, which was very welcome.

From the village I walked to the top of the island and surveyed the rest of the islands and the mainland. The view was terrific. To the South the Skelligs, sticking violently out of the ocean. I noticed that the clouds were coming in and the wind was getting up so decided to clamber down the path. Time for another cup of tea.

From the radio point of view the Blaskets would be fun. But to get a signal out would be difficult from the village, although the EI guys that were there a week after I was didn't find it a problem.

The sea was getting rougher. The little ferry could be seen climbing each huge wave and disappearing for what seemed forever into the trough and climbing out the other side. Having experienced the North Atlantic before I was prepared. My hand reached deep into my kagool pocket for the battered and water logged packed of Stugeron I keep, as

Paddington Bear says, "In case of emergencies.", and donned my overtrousers. The rest of the party looked on with anxious expressions.

The ferry arrived and he announced this was the last sailing, anyone that he couldn't fit in would have to rough it on the island. So, being the perfect gentleman, I threw women and children behind me and bagged the best seat (the one that stood a chance of keeping above water, and next to the life jackets.). It was not as bad as I had thought. The woman with the rosary became even more religious as we climbed the waves.

After three quarters of an hour, we landed back on the main land. Absolutely sodden, I realised I had missed the bus back to Dingle...it started to rain and I started to walk. A bus of Germans took pity on my frozen thumb, and gave me a lift back to O'Flaherty's where I soon warmed up after a Black Bush or two!!

Christmas Island - VK9X

From TDXB: 7.2.92

Bob Winn W5KNE and Lanny Philips W5BOS expect to fire up as VK9XN and VK9XM respectively on February 12th, on 40-and 20-metre CW. They hope to have two stations on the air as much as possible, with beams, and dipoles on the lower bands. On CW, watch 5 or 20 kHz up. On SSB try the 'usual DX frequencies,' listening up. On RTTY try 14083, listening 5-10 kHz up, and maybe 21083 or 28083kHz. On 75 meters, watch 3795-3800. They depart Christmas on Feb. 25th. QSL to operators' home calls.

In other Christmas Island news, the Australian government plans to turn the island into a tourist haven featuring a US$30,000,000 resort and casino. The skin diving is also supposed to be very good. Charter air service from Singapore and from Perth, W. Australia begins soon. This should encourage more frequent DXpeditions from VK9X.

GOOD LUCK TO CDXC MEMBER VINCENT, G0LMX ONE OF THE OPERATORS ON THE FORTHCOMING CLIPPERTON OPERATION!!!

UK MOST WANTED COUNTRIES LIST
(compiled by Andrew G0HSD)

Many thanks to all those that sent their Wanted Countries Lists (18). The results are as follows:

Pl	Pfx	Country	%
1	KH1	BAKER & HOWLAND ISLAND	94.4
	VP8	SOUTH SANDWICH Is.	94.4
3	KH5K	KINGMAN REEF	83.3
4	3Y	PETER 1st Is.	72.2
	FO0	CLIPPERTON Is.	72.2
	ZL8	KERMADEC Is.	72.2
7	A5	BHUTAN	61.1
	KH9	WAKE Is.	61.1
	VK0	HEARD Is.	61.1
10	C2	NAURU	55.6
11	KH4	MIDWAY Is.	50.0
	S2	BANGLADESH	50.0
	YV0	AVES Is.	50.0
13	VK9	MELLISH REEF	44.4
14	FR/T	TROMELIN	38.9
	KP1	NAVASSA	38.9
	T31	CENTRAL KIRIBATI	38.9
17	9G	GHANA	33.3
	VK0	MACQUARIE Is.	33.3
	VU/A	ANDAMAN Is.	33.3
20	5X	UGANDA	31.3
	ET	ETHIOPIA	31.3
	FT/X	KERGUELEN Is.	31.3
	KH7	KURE Is.	31.3
	VK9	WILLIS IS	31.3

Hovering about the bottom were also 1S, 3D2C, 3D2R, 7O, CE0X, EP, FR/G, FR/J, FT/W, FT8Z, J2/A, JD1M, KC6, S9, ST0, T32, T19, YA, ZK1N and ZL9.

The results make very interesting reading. With a fairly modest amount of contributions it is difficult to draw too many conclusions. Clearly, DXpeditioners have targeted the right countries, with forthcoming operations from KH1, VP8, FO0 and the abandoned ZL8 attempt.
It is also interesting to see the complete removal of those 'political minefields' such as ZA. Most of the most wanted countries are now islands that are physically difficult to get to or operate from.
It is also curious to see that even places that were recently activated were still missed by many people, A5 for example. It is surprising also that KH5K is so high up the list.

I hope this is of interest. I look forward to any feedback from members on this.

WANTED...CREW FOR DXPEDITION!!

Martin, G3ZAY, is attempting to organise a 6-7 day Hebridean IOTA DXpedition aboard the 40' yacht "Annag" skippered by Donald Wilkie. The aim would be to visit St Kilda and one or two other island groups, combining DXing with sailing. RadCom readers may recall the write-up of the last "Annag" trip in 1989 when a great time was had by all, in spite of a Force 8 gale whilst en-route to St Kilda.

Timing is still negotiable but Martin has a preference for mid-July while the days are still long. Cost of the boat charter will be £350-£400 per person, to which must be added the cost of transportation to Tarbert in the Outer Hebrides. (We will probably be driving up so this should not be too great.)

There are already three or four expressions of interest and a maximum of 6-7 places so anybody interested should contact Martin ASAP on 0223 424714.

CQWW CW CONTEST

(from Don, G3XTT)

There is the possibility of a group of G amateurs putting on a CQWW DXpedition effort in conjunction with the Guernsey radio club (GU3HFN) this autumn. For logistical reasons the CW leg may prove the best bet, though this is open to negotiation. What I have in mind is probably a multi-multi which would enable both locals and visitors to get a fair crack at some operating. When we operated multi-single as GU6UW in 1990 we had almost enough gear with us for a M/M, so there shouldn't be a major problem if sufficient support is forthcoming. If you are interested in joining in with this contest effort, please contact me a.s.a.p. either via Cluster or on 0734 724192.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

The RSGB HF Committee is looking for new blood to bring fresh ideas and additional help with its regular activities which include organisation of the HF Conventions, preparation of papers for IARU meetings, liaison with other RSGB committees, and a wide range of other tasks geared to the encouragement of HF operation and good operating practice. Committee meetings are normally held on Thursday evenings in London, usually four or five times a year. If you want to play a part in this vital activity, please contact Bob Whelan G3PJT or Ian Buffham G3TMA.

COMMONWEALTH CONTEST 1992

As this is one of the premier events in the contest calendar for contesters and DX alike, I thought I would publish the rules and encourage as many of you as possible to participate. Participation need not mean putting in an entry, even just chasing the rare stuff that no one but Commonwealth countries can work. Please bear in mind that does not include all the JAs that will be active... they have hijacked this weekend for their own use!

- RULES. General: The Commonwealth Contest is intended to promote contacts between stations in the British Commonwealth and Mandated Territories. Intending UK entrants are advised to study the General Rules for RSGB HF Contests, published in the January edition of Radio Communication, which apply to this event. Overseas entrants especially are requested to note the new address to which logs must be sent.

Eligible entrants: British Isles - Class A licence holders, who must be members of RSGB. Overseas - Licensed Radio Amateurs within the British Commonwealth or British Mandated Territories. Single-operator entries only will be accepted and entrants may not receive any assistance whatsoever during the contest, including the use of spotting nets, packet clusters or other assistance in finding new bonuses. Entries will not be accepted from Headquarters stations, nor from stations using GB or other special event callsigns or operating maritime or aeronautical mobile.

When: 1200gmt Saturday 14th March 1992 to 1200gmt Sunday 15th March 1992.

Sections: (a) Multi-band (b) Single-band Single-band entrants should claim points for contacts made on one band only, but are requested to submit details of QSOs made on other bands, for adjudication purposes. Multi-band entries will not be eligible for single-band awards.

Frequencies/Mode: CW only in the 3.5, 7, 14, 21 & 28MHz bands. Entrants should operate in the lower 30kHz of each band, except when contacting Novice stations operating above 21030 and 28030kHz. Crossband contacts will not count for points or bonuses.

Contest Exchange: RST and serial number, commencing with 001.

Scoring: Contacts may be made for points with any station using a British Commonwealth prefix (see accompanying list) except those within the entrants own call area. Note that for this contest, the entire UK counts as ONE call area, and therefore UK stations may not work each other for points. Each completed contact scores 5 points, with a bonus of 20 points for each of the first three contacts with each Commonwealth Call Area, on each band.

'Headquarters' Stations: A number of Commonwealth Society HQ stations (although not eligible as entrants) are expected to be active during the contest will send 'HQ' after their serial number, to identify themselves. Every HQ station counts as an additional call area (and therefore attracts the 20-point bonus) and entrants may contact their own HQ station for points and bonuses.

Logs: Overseas entrants are welcome to use log sheets to the format specified by their national society. UK entrants are referred to the General Rules. Separate logs and lists of bonuses claimed are required for each band.Duplicate contacts must be clearly marked and not claimed for points. Each unmarked duplicate contact found for which points have been claimed will result in the deduction of 55 points. Entries containing more than 5 such duplicates will be liable to disqualification. Entrants making more than 80 QSOs are requested to include a check-list of the callsigns appearing in the log, sorted into alphabetical order and with either the serial number sent or the time of contact beside the callsign.Each entry must be accompanied by a cover sheet (HFC2 or equivalent) indicating the section entered and the scores claimed on each band (also don't forget details of equipment, your correspondence address and any interesting photographs for publication!). Address for logs: RSGB HF Contests Committee, c/o S.V.KNOWLES G3UFY, 77 Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, CR7 7AF, ENGLAND. Closing Date for Logs: Logs should be posted to ARRIVE before 19th April 1992. Overseas entrants are advised to forward their logs by Air Mail, as late entries may be treated as checklogs.

Awards: (a) Multi-band - The Senior Rose Bowl will be awarded to the overall leader, and the

runner-up will be awarded the Junior Rose Bowl. The Col. Thomas Rose Bowl will be awarded to the highest-placed UK station. Certificates of Merit will be awarded to the third-placed entrant overall, and to the leading station in each Call Area.
(b) Single-band - Certificates of Merit will be awarded to the leading Overseas and UK entrants on each band.

RECEIVING CONTEST Rules as for the transmitting contest except where specified below. Eligible entrants: British Isles - RSGB members only. Overseas - all SWLs in the British Commonwealth or Mandated Territories.Holders of transmitting licences for frequencies only above 30MHz may enter the receiving section. Scoring: To count for points, stations heard must be outside the entrants Call Area, and in Contest QSO. CQ or TEST calls, non-contest contacts and stations within the entrants call area may not be claimed for points. Scoring and bonuses as for transmitting contest. Logs: Columns to be headed: time gmt; callsign of station heard; report/serial number sent by that station; callsign of station being worked; bonus points; points claimed.NOTE. In the column headed "station being worked" the same callsign may only appear once in every three contacts. If both stations in contact are heard, they may both be logged separately as 'Station Heard'.12. Awards: The overall winner will be awarded the Receiving Rose Bowl. Certificates of Merit will be awarded to the overall runner-up and to the leading entrant in each continent.

SM7PKK....NOT JUST DX

I recently received a letter from P29DX, in which he said that he worked Mats in CQWW SSB from 3D2. Those of you who get "The DX Magazine" will not be surprised to learn the Mats told Steve he is to be married, presumably to Gwen (See front page of TDXM some months ago). That might explain why he has been less than active on the bands recently.

CONGRATULATIONS MATS !!!
Andrew G0HSD

IRCs FOR SALE

I have over 200 IRCs for sale. They belong to Harry, RA3AUU, who was recently in the UK. His friend Alex, UV6DPP is currently in the UK and would like to take the money back with him due to the postal problems in the CIS. If you would like some, the cost is 40p each. Please phone before you send me the money, just to make sure I have some left.

Andrew Shaw, G0HSD, The Rectory, Church End, Bledlow, Aylesbury, HP19 9PD tel. 08444 2422 (evenings)

DXNS CALENDAR (Tnx G4DYO)

Til Feb 29	4G2VOA (DU)
Til Feb 29	C9RZZ
Til Mar	DL6LAU in Caribbean
Til Mar	XQ0X San Felix
Til Mar	4K2CC
Til Mar 4	VP2V/W2GUP
Til Mar 31	CS5A (CT)
Til Apr	3Y2GV (Antarct)
Til Apr	JX9EHA
Til May 6	3D2QB by SM5BQB
Til Jul	ST2YD
Til Dec	OG pfx by OH's
Til Dec	VI2RC
Til Dec 31	VI150SYD
Til Aug 93	XV7TH by SM7NFB
Til Oct 93	OK1IAI in YA
Feb-Mar	YA5MM
Feb-Mar	US0UT/KL7
Feb	TA/LA6WEA on LF
Feb 8-23	F92JO & HX pfx
Feb 10-23	JW1MFA
Feb 11-24	VK9X by W's
Feb 11-24	FJ5BY by F6GOX
Feb 11-25	ZD8Z by N6TJ
Feb 14-25	T2 by JA's
Feb 15-20	RI5Z/UB5APW
Feb 16-Mar 10	J37M by W9VW
Feb 16-24	JW by LA's
Feb 17-28	FD1EOZ S Sandwich
Feb 19-24	V4 by DK7UY
Feb 20-??	YI1BGD by G1WAG
Feb 20-23?	9M2QR by DL2GAC
Feb 20-25	RI7C/UB5APW
Feb 22-23	French DX SSB Contest
Feb 22-23	Belgian CW DX Contest
Feb 22-23	RSGB 40m CW Contest
Feb 22-23	CQWW 160m SSB Contest
Feb 24-27	V2 by DK7UY
Feb 25-29	9K2 Contest
Feb 25-Mar 1	RH5E/UB5APW
Feb 27-29	FG by DK7UY
Feb 28-Mar 3	YX0AI Aves Is
Mar	V7 by W group
Mar	A7 by SP5EXA
Mar 1-5	RH6A/UB5APW
Mar 1-15	FD1EOZ=3Y/ZD9?
Mar 1-15	KC6 by W group
Mar 1-Apr 30	VE sp pfxs
Mar 2-12	VP25EBN
Mar 7-8	ARRL SSB DX Contest
Mar 7-15	FO0CI Clip Is
Mar 8-9	S Sandwich ops in UK
Mar 14-15	Commonwealth Contest
Mar 17-Apr 7	VK9Y by F's
Mar 21-22	Bermuda Contest
Mar 21-Apr 4	S Sandwich
Mar 28-29	CQWW WPX SSB Contest
Apr 1	G's QRO on 160m!
Apr 1-30	V47KJI by W2BJI
Apr 3-?	V5, ZS9 by DL's
Apr 10-12	VISALIA 92
Apr 25-26	DAYTON 92

(cont'd from p.1)

ing in, and all comments of praise or otherwise are always received with interest.

That's it from me, have a great couple of months and see you in the VP8 and FO pile ups!!!

Please note that the deadline for the next newsletter is Sunday April 5th 1992. This will be the last issue before the Annual Review Meeting and will carry details of the venue, date, etc.

The Chiltern DX Club Newsletter is published bi-monthly and sent free to CDXC members. DX editors and others are welcome to use material (with the usual acknowledgement), but please contact the editor if you wish to reproduce a complete article.